

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining
at the Juncosville Post Office for the week ending

Ladies' List.

Abbott, Mrs J. K.
Baker, Miss Hannah Eliza
Backhouse, Mrs Thos H
Beauchamp, Miss Caroline
Blackburne, Mrs Wm
Blacklock, Miss Minto J
Brown, Mrs Catherine
Bucker, Mrs Anne
Butler, Mrs Lettie
Chester, Miss Estor
Collins, Miss Mary A
Cullen, Madam Jane
Dale, Miss Kate
Delano, Mrs Jennie
Emery, Mrs
Erickson, Mrs Anna
Evans, Mrs Helen
Fallon, Mrs Doland
Hanson, Miss Marie
Haskins, Mrs Emma
Hanson, Dorota
Howe, Mrs Mary A
King, Mrs J T

Kellicke, Caroline
Kelliger, Mrs Emily
Konigsm, Bridget
Lafayette, Mrs Louise P
Lewis, Mrs (Miller)
Manninger, Mrs Mary C
McIntosh, Mrs Mary
Parker, Miss Mattie
Sager, Mrs Margaret
Stewart, Miss Frances
Swan, Mrs Mary
Tawson, Annie A
Wagner, Mrs John
Warner, Miss Etta
Wellmeyer, Miss Margereta
Whitney, Miss Alvora
Wilson, Mrs G A
Willcox, Mrs Ade N
Wallace, Mrs Lucy
Young, Miss Jane
Young, Miss Louisa

Gentlemen's List.

Allan, J. A.
Andrews, A L J
Andrews, C
Byrnes, James
Brace, Leonard
Benjamin, D E
Burton, William
Calver, E T
Carter, Gillman
Carroll, C
Curo, J J
Crui, Daniel
Chapman, Charles
Coolidge, James
Durst, W M
Davis, Nile
Flynn, Thomas
Ellis, Roy Mr
Fisher, Perry
Gault, Mrs Janet L
Gray, Thomas

Jackson, Maj Clax H
Johnston, John
Johnson, J
Knight, Elbridge F
Klug, Almond
Keane, Anthony
McFarland, Richard
Meade, P
McDonald, Bardon
McCull, Sanford
O'Connor, John
Pomroy, W M
Polander, John
Quackenbos, Albert
Rolinsson, C W
Sanderson, Henry M
Sanderson, Eugene
Saunders, Mary
Seal, Stephen D
Shaw, Daniel L
Villa, W M

Harrington, N
Harrington, C. Nat... Wadsworth
Hollister, Wm H... Whiting & Treat,
Jepson, A J... Wheeler, Hugh

Persons calling for any of the above letters will say "advertised."

J. D. EUGENESS, F.M.

THERE will be a Social Dance at the Hyatt House Hall, in this city, on Monday evening, March 2d, 1896. Lieut. J. H. Weemple of the 10th Wisconsin Regiment, has purchased forty tickets for the benefit of Co. K.

BAKERY.—MR. F. SCHICKER Has opened a bakery in this city, on the east side of North Main Street opposite a Butter shop where he will furnish the community with all kinds of cakes, crackers, pies, etc.

Please give a call. Z3m3arMn

MICA CHIMNIES JUST RECEIVED AT WHEELOCKS ! The best thing yet for Kerosene Lamps. Try them now! March 1st, 1896. Wtariandwidit

AUCTION & INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM begs to inform the citizens of Rockford and adjoining towns, that he has taken United States license for auctioneer, and will pay particular attention to the sale of Real Estate, Farming-Stock, Household-Goods, and General Merchandise. From several years experience, a good general knowledge of the value of all kinds of property, and moderate charges, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy those who may entrust him with their

Also intends to keep an "Intelligence Office," with full information for those in want of "situations," "employment," "land or other property for private sale," "terms or houses for rent," &c.
Office Graham House, Milwaukee Street, Janesville.
-27-28-29-30-31-

NOTICE—Mr. F. Whitaker being no longer agent of said

NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY!
OF NEW YORK,
all renewals as well as new policies on that Company's business will be attended to only by
250m1443m S. FOORD, Jr.,

NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO.,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK!

Cash Capital Paid in \$500,000
Surplus January 1st, 1864, 92,045

All good fire risks taken at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
This Company now offers the security of a large paid up capital and handsome surplus.

R. NORTON, Secy. JONATHAN D. STEELE, Pres.

FLOUR.—We are the exclusive
 agents in this city for a superior article of
WINTER WHEAT FLOUR
 which we are now selling at \$2.25 per hundred. Also the
 best quality of Spring Wheat Flour at
\$2.75 PER HUNDRED!
 We warrant our flour to give entire satisfaction
 the money will be returned. All goods delivered to
 any part of the city free of charge.
 25 Madison street. J. A. WEBB & CO.,
 CONRAD & YANKIN.

J. A. WEBB & CO.,
 Are Now Receiving
LARGE ADDITIONS
 to their stock of
Watches,
Jewelry,
Gold, Silver, Clocks,
Solid Silver Ware, &c
 Also a large assortment of
REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of fine Goods was never out-stored.

Call and See for Yourselves!

J. A. WEBB & CO.,
Lapelin's Corner.

25th Nov 1874

WANTED—To Rent, a House suitable for a small family, situated in a pleasant locality. Apply to: Adell Bros., opposite the City House, or address P. O. box No. 22.
March 5, 1864. dau14749

FOR SALE—Two Second Hand STEAM BOILERS, one of them a small portable boiler, the other a good sized 38 lbs locomotive boiler. These articles may be obtained at a bargain. Inquire at this office. dau14746

BIBLES: BIBLES: RECEIVE
To-day, at the Jeanville Literary Emporium, a large invoice of Harding's Celebrated Family Bible which we offer cheap for cash. O. J. PEARSON, proprietor.

PIANO FORTES—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, Myron Bell and some of the finest and cheapest **PIANOS** ever offered in this market, for sale cheap. J. E. DARLING.
Jan 1874

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, on the northwest corner of Third and Main streets, near the street car depot, and near the post office. One is Thomas and the other William.
Jan 1874 ELLIS 8077, Jeanville.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1884.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention is hereby called to assemble in the Capitol, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 20th DAY OF MARCH, 1884, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Union Convention to be held in Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1884. Each State and each Assembly will be entitled to two delegates in the State Convention. We invite and call upon "all qualified voters" to participate in the election of delegates to the State Convention, in order that it may fully reflect the views of the Union masses of the State, without regard to former political connections.

H. D. BARRON, H. A. ALLEN, A. G. KNIGHT, W. A. LAWRENCE, J. C. HAZELTON, C. C. HOLMES, ALLEN WORDEN.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Union electors of the towns of Falmes, Harmony, Linn and Milton are requested to send their usual number of delegates to a District Convention to be held in the village of Milton, on the 25th day of March, at two o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to the Union State Convention to be held in Madison on the 30th inst., where this Convention will appoint delegates to the Union National Convention to be held in St. Louis on the 6th of June next.

By order Assembly Committee.

UNION CAUCUS.

There will be a Union Caucus held in the town of Falmes, on Saturday, the 23d, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Brick School House near J. F. Anttila's, to nominate candidates to be supported at the coming Town Meeting.

TOWN OF BRADFORD.

The Republican electors of the town of Bradford will meet at the Center, on Saturday afternoon, March 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the District Convention.

TOWN OF HARMONY.

The Republican Union electors of the town of Harmony are requested to meet at the house of John H. Young, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the District Convention.

Spring Fashions.

The Spring fashions that have just been adopted by our loyal neighbors "in the old Granite State," will no doubt become very popular before the eyes of next November. Last year the Union candidate received only a plurality of a few hundred votes, not a majority at all, and before the election the Union State Committee could only figure out about six hundred majority for Ollmore; but the result shows a Union majority of near six thousand! Thus is the first glorious example of unexpected majorities set us by New Hampshire, and thus happily terminates the first struggle between the powers of light and darkness. The issue was made by the Union men with the utmost distinctness. They not only nominated a candidate for Governor whose unionism was unconditional and well known, but they heartily endorse Mr. Lincoln's Administration and recommended his re-election by a special and emphatic resolution. There was no equivocation or prevarication, no attempt to hoodwink or conciliate the opposition, but it was a fair stand up fight and has resulted in knocking the enemy completely off his pins the first round. Copperheadism in New Hampshire has been compelled to throw up the sponge in token of defeat: it will do the same thing in every loyal State before next Thanksgiving Day.

Now Col. Dahlgren was Killed.

The rebel journals furnish us with the particulars of this gallant young soldier's death. He had escaped the toils of the enemy from the immediate vicinity of Richmond, and reached the north bank of the Mattaponi River, on his way to Gloucester Point, pursued by a force in his rear. At midnight of the 3rd, he met the enemy in ambush in front and was fired upon. The Colonel fell, pierced by five bullets, and his command dispersed, part escaping, and the remainder, about ninety, according to rebel accounts, were captured. The cowardly assassins admit—and boast of it; indeed—that had they not acted thus, Dahlgren would have cut his way through their columns, as he had done through all before him thus far. So the stealthy bullet was sped from out of the midnight, with no other warning than that the assassin gives, and the young hero fell. The wretches dared not meet his flashing blade, face to face; surrounded, pursued, harassed in front, and flank, and rear, he had cut down and through a dozen of their columns, and but for this murderous expedient of the enemy, would have reached our lines in safety. The rebels may boast of this achievement, but the world will accord them the distinction of midnight assassins.

He was but 22 years of age and lost his leg in a cavalry fight in July last at Hagerstown. The stump had not sufficiently hardened to admit of his wearing a wooden leg, and when he rode his limb was strapped to the saddle.

An Interesting Paper.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying the President's message, contains many interesting statistics. Speaking of the production of the past year, the Commissioner says:

"Notwithstanding there have been over one million men employed in the army and navy, withdrawn wholly from the producing classes, and liberally fed, clothed, and paid by the government, yet the yield of the great staples of agriculture for 1883, as compared with the previous year, has been as follows, viz:

Wheat, in bushels.....	1,629,500	1,565,230
Oats, in bushels.....	1,752,007	1,749,887
Corn, in bushels.....	4,493,704	4,493,704
Hay, in tons.....	20,000,000	18,500,000
Tobacco, in pounds.....	208,807,078	228,462,413
Wool, in pounds.....	51,254,172	74,465,215

The comparison, with the exception of corn and hay, injured by drought and frost, is even more favorable for 1883, if instituted in regard to the general products of the farm.

KEEP THEM WARM.—A distinguished medical gentleman says that diseases of the chest are early contracted by exposure to the cold without sufficient clothing. The greater portion of children from one to fifteen months old who die in winter are killed by the cold. Woolen flannel is recommended as the best clothing to be worn next to the skin in our variable climate, at least for nine months in the year. If parents would preserve the lives and health of their little ones, they should keep them warmly clad, especially about the chest and feet. Woolen socks should be adopted, for cold feet are almost always the cause of catching cold.

Editors Gazette.—We trust none of your intelligent readers who are familiar with the political history of the Nation, will misapprehend the import of our articles, which have recently appeared in your columns. We have never declared "that the rebellion is sustained by Jefferson," but on the contrary asserted, that "he was honestly devoted to this Union," and that "he was a blessing to his country." In quoting from the writings of Jefferson and Madison, we certainly had no idea that such quotations would "establish the fact" that either of those great men "were fools."

We have always admired their statesmanship and devotion to the interests of the people, and it is no disparagement of their ability when we say that on the question of federal jurisdiction, they were diametrically opposed to the doctrine held by some of the ablest jurists the country has ever produced, including Jay, Marshall and Webster. We had but two objects in view in writing these articles. 1. To show that by the resolutions of '98, and other writings of Jefferson and Madison, the Wisconsin Republicans were more than justified in passing the resolutions of 1859, which according to Mr. Brown and the Milwaukee News, contained the doctrine of secession. 2d. To vindicate the "Jeffersonian Democrats and Fremont Republicans," composing the Legislature of 1863, which was supposed to contain some men who were not "brainless," nor "foolish," and who could "comprehend the subject of State Rights" without "murdering" it or the English language, in repudiating the Kentucky resolutions of '98, drawn by Jefferson, by adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that joint resolution No. 4, adopted by the Legislature of 1859, in substance, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, which have been endorsed by the Democratic party in National and State Conventions, and explained out of session and in session, in the opinion of this Legislature ought to be, and the same are hereby disavowed and rescinded."

If any one still insists upon standing on the resolutions of '98, which have thus been "disavowed and rescinded" by our Republican Legislature, he can of course do so legitimately within the folds of the Democratic party; but not in an organization which claims that the general government can do anything "necessary or convenient" to suppress rebellion, and that in so doing it has the "choice of means," even when Gov. Seymour declares such means unconstitutional and void. These resolutions have recently been republished throughout the country, and Copperhead judges, orators and writers are seeking to justify their charges of tyranny and usurpation against the federal Government by the doctrine which they contain.

LEX.

The Richmond Press on the Raid.

From the Richmond Wig, March 7. Presuming the document found on the body of Dahlgren to be authentic, the whole question of the recent attempt to invade Richmond, burn and sack it, (with all the other horrible concomitants of such a scene), can be stated and disposed of in a few words. It requires no fine disquisition to see our way clear as to what should be done with those of the banditti who have fallen into our hands. But it does require nerve to execute the palpable convictions of our judgment—a judgment, which will be promptly sustained by the civilized world including China, the most truculent of nations: nations not uncivilized.

Are these men warriors? Are they soldiers, taken in the performance of duties recognized as legitimate by the loosest construction of the code of civilized warfare? or are they assassins, barbarians, thugs, who have forfeited (and expect to lose) their lives? Are they not barbarians redolent of more selfish purposes than were ever the Goth, the Hun or the Saracen? The concomitant voice of all Christians will abundantly proclaim them monsters whom no normal idea of humanity, no timorous views of expediency, no trembling terror of consequences, should have withheld from the quickest and the sternest death.

What more have we to dread from Yankee malice or brutality than we now know await us, if success attend them? What have we to hope from their clemency? Will justice meted out to these poor creatures stimulate either the brutality of the Yankees on the one hand, or increase their captivity and means for diabolism on the other? Both are now in fullest exercise.

If these men go unpunished, according to the exceeding magnitude of their crimes, do we not invite the Yankees to a similar, and, if possible, still more shocking effort? If we would know what we ought to do with them, let us ask what would be now have been their fate, if during a war, such a body of men, with such purposes and such acts, had made an attempt on and were taken in London or Paris? The English blow fierce and brutal Sepoys, who disregard and exceed the just limits of war, from the mouths of cannon; the French fusillade them. If we are less powerful, have we less pride and self-respect than either of these nations? These men have put the *expiat* upon themselves. They are not victims; they are volunteers for remorseless death. They have rushed upon fate, and struggled in voluntary audacity with the grim monster. Let them die, not by court-martial, not as prisoners, but as *hostes humani generis*, by general order from the President, Commander-in-Chief.

Will the Cabinet and President have the nerve to do what lies palpable before them? This is the question in all mouths. What concerns this people most now is not whether its officers will come out of this war with brilliant European reputations, nor whether, after leading the people out of Egypt, they shall have the reputation that Moses preserved of being very meek—but they wish protection to themselves, their wives and children, and their honor.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED. Four Yankee negro soldiers, captured by James City County, were brought to this city yesterday, and delivered at the Libby, where they were distributed as far as they would go, into the solitary cells of the Yankee officers captured during the recent raid. This is a taste of negro equality, we fancy, the said Yankee officers will not fancy overmuch. The negroes represent themselves as James W. Corn, Co. 5, fifth United States Cavalry; P. F. Lewis, Co. 5, fifth United States Cavalry; R. P. Armstrong, Company H, Sixth United States Volunteers; Jno. Thomas, ditto.

AN OLD OHIO SOLDIER MARRIES A FORTUNE.—A private of the 6th Ohio married a miss of 15 years old the other day. She owns a large and valuable plantation in her own name, and the parents, not liking the match, have spirited her away, much to the worryment of her gallant soldier boy.—Washington Letter.

Washing Sheep. Most of the wool growers in Vermont are decidedly opposed to washing sheep. They think it often injures them, in which opinion they concur. When we see animals take the care sheep do to walk around or jump over the water and struggle to get out when taken into it, as sheep will, I think common sense teaches it is not good for them. I am confirmed in this opinion, from the fact that, in the climate we have, sudden changes of weather, and such changes of temperature as we wash sheep, rendering it cold and uncomfortable for them. Before they are dry, they often take cold and sometimes and often die in consequence, I think.

Another reason for not washing is we can shear earlier, and in cold weather the wool grows faster and protects the skin and we get a better clip than when shearing is delayed for warm weather before shearing. Often when sheep are shorn late in the season, the sun is so hot their skin is burnt, and sometimes blisters; and in consequence the wool grows very little for weeks. It may not be as injurious as practiced by some in the central part of the State, viz: make a dam on the little streams where the water becomes warm in the sun previous to washing. Still I think washing sheep a dirty job we might dispense with, and it would be better for all concerned as the manufacturer has the wool to cleanse in any case.—If all would shear without washing our wool, would, I think, find a market and be bought on its merits, as it should be, without any particular rule of deduction.—A Wool Grower.

RAISING CABBAGES AND TOMATOES.—The whole family of the brassica is capable of great development. See what splendid varieties of the cabbage and turnip have been brought into use by careful cultivation, to say nothing of the cauliflower, the most delicious of them all. Perhaps some, who, like myself, practice gardening on a small scale, would like to know how to cultivate this excellent, for twenty-five years I have not failed but once to raise a supply for my family. There are two methods I have practiced for starting them, one to plant them in hills, and after they start them in rich spot, or in a hot bed and then transplant. Each method has its advantages. When I transplant, which I am as likely to do on summer day as on any other, I pour a little water round the plant and immediately lay a loaf of burdock, rhubarb or grape, over it, and let it wilt down over the leaf and remain there two or three days. I then remove them, hoe them, and place a platform of newspaper around the plant, which may be rapidly done by tearing up pieces eight inches square, tearing a slit in one side to the centre and placing a little earth on the edges. This will keep off the cutworms. If a plant turns to a lead color pull it up and supply its place with another. In this way I never fail of cabbages, if I don't let the crows come in and eat them up!

TRAINING THE TOMATO.—Knock a flour barrel to pieces, take one of the hoops and two or three staves, sharpen one end of them, and nail the other ends to the opposite sides of the hoop, set it over the plant and drive it into the ground. The vines will hang over the edge of the hoop, free from the ground. Set the staves in the next hill at right angles with those in the first, and let the hoops just come together and tie them with a string in such a way as to support each other. Thus, at a trifling expense of time and money, you may effectively train all your tomatoes. These may be little matters, but will insure great cabbages and tomatoes.—N. T. T.—New England Farmer.

—The late Thomas Starr King was born in New York, December 10, 1824. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Farrington King, who in 1834 was settled as the minister of the first Universalist church in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was preparing to enter Harvard College when the sudden death of his father left the family in a measure dependent upon his services for a support. From the age of twelve to twenty he was employed either as a clerk or school master, devoting his leisure hours to theological studies, and in September, 1845, preached for the first time in the town of Woburn. In the succeeding year he was settled over his father's former parish in Charlestown, whence he was called, in 1848, to the Unitarian church, in Hollis street, Boston, with which he remained connected until the early part of 1860. In April of the latter year he sailed for San Francisco, to take charge of the Unitarian congregation in that city. Apart from his labors in the pulpit, Mr. King has acquired an extended reputation as a lecturer, having been regularly employed in that capacity from 1845 to 1860, and having in that time traveled many thousands of miles in all parts of the Northern States. He is the author of "The White Hills, their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry," (4to., illustrated, 1859), and of a number of articles in reviews, pamphlets and sermons. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of M. A., from Harvard University.

ANECDOTES OF O'CONNELL.—Here is an instance of a ready tact, and infinite resource in the defense of his client. In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat found near the place of the murder belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. "By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?" "Yes," "Did you examine it carefully before you swore in your information that it was the prisoner's?" "I did," "Now let me see," said O'Connell, as he took up the hat and began to examine it carefully on the inside. If then spelled slowly the name of James, thus—J-a-m-e-s, "Now, do you mean to say those words were in the hat when you found it?" "I do," "Did you see them there?" "I did," "And is this the same hat?" "It is," "Now, my lord," said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end to the case. There is no name whatever inscribed in the hat." The result was an instant acquittal. He was one day examining a witness, whose inebrity, at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's case to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. He was a fellow who may be described as "half foolish with rogues." "Well, Darby," you told the truth to this gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, Counselor O'Connell," "How do you know my name?" "Ah! I know every one knows our own patriot!" "Well, you are a good-humored honest fellow; now tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of anything that day?" "Well, yer honor, I took my share of a pint of spirits," "Your share of it? now by virtue of your oath was not your share of it all but the pender?" "Why, then, dear knows, that's for you, sir." The court was convulsed at both question and answer. It soon, step by step, came out that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'Connell won his case for his client.

EXPLOSION IN A DISMILLERY.—A still in the distillery of Mr. George Moore, New York city, sprang aleak on Monday night, and when the watchman entered with a lantern, the alcohol fumes ignited, causing a terrific explosion which blew the building to atoms. The watchman was badly burned.

It is true that the Company has neither the age nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is gaining the latter very fast; is vigorous for one of its age; is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the northwest.

This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is the interest, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire.

It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable to the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

OFFICERS.

S. S. DAGGETT, President; JAMES BUNNELL, Vice President; C. D. NASH, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. DAGGETT, JAMES BONNELL, H. L. PALMER, J. H. VAN DYKE, C. T. ILSLEY, H. G. WILSON, Gen'l Agent.

WILLIAM MERRILL, Agent, Janesville, Feb 25/31 low & 3m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan 24/4wly

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Backlund's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only Hair Dye that perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACKLUND, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory—51 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. BACKLUND'S NEW TOILET CREAM for Dressing the Hair. Jan 24/4wly

HEINSTRICK'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heinstrick's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original Hair-coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. Jan 14/4wly

S-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to changes of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Jan 14/4wly

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond a doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the intricate stitch, which is the best stitch known, any one, even of ordinary ordinary capacity, can see at a glance, how to use the letter J Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chests and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a place of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machine are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with all, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

465 Broadway, New York.

Milwaukee Agents, J. Newhall House.

N. B.—The Singer Manufacturing Company bought back the rights for Rock County, and any now prepared to sell their own machines. J. H. BROWN, Agent, Janesville. Office two doors below the Ford House, West Milwaukee street.

REMOVAL! Dr. B. F. PENDELTON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. ap 24/4wly

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. R. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. do 14w

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. mar 14w

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge), by sending their address to: REV. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW AMERICAN ORGAN.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, Blanked in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished oak-wood for parlor use, also in black walnut and rose for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. solid 4w

MAGNAN'S MAGNOLIA WALK.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so lavishing in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DEMAS B. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York. Jan 14/4wly

DIMOCK'S

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Inland and Life Insurance.

Representing a Cash Capital and Surplus of over

Twenty Millions of Dollars!

IN THE FOLLOWING

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All losses settled at this agency and promptly paid in current funds. E. L. DIMOCK, Agent

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

BENNETT'S!

A LARGE STOCK OF

ALPACCAS, DELAINES!

PRINTS, &c., &c.,

—AND—

BEAUTIFUL IN STYLE, LOWELL INGRAIN!

—AND—

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY!

All Are Invited to

Call and Examine

—THE—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON!

March 4, 1884. 25m 4w 1f

J. A. WEBB & CO.,

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourself!

25m 4w 1f J. A. WEBB & CO., Lapin's Corner.

GRAPE VINE DRESSING!

FRUIT TREE PRUNING!

And Ornamental Gardening!

Edmond thoroughly understands the above business, having had 20 years' experience in it. Orders left at T. S. Woodcock's Bakery, East end of Milwaukee Street Bridge. 24m 4w 1f

NEW YORK CASH STORE!

MARCH 1st, 1884.

OR—

STAPLE AND FANCY

Spring Trade Now Opened!

DRY GOODS!

BY

McKEY & BRO.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention is hereby called to assemble in the city of Janesville, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March, 1864, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the Union people of Wisconsin at the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on Tuesday, the seventh day of June next.

Each State and each Assembly district will be entitled to two delegates.

We invite and call upon "all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means," to participate in the election of the delegates to the State Convention, in order that it may faithfully reflect the views of the Union masses of the State, without regard to former political connections.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Secy.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Secy.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Union electors of the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Lima and Milton are requested to send their usual number of delegates to the District Convention to be held in the village of Milton, on the 25th day of March next, at two o'clock P. M., to appoint delegates to the State Convention to be held in Madison on the 30th inst., which State Convention will appoint delegates to the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 7th day of June next.

By order of the Executive Committee.

UNION CAUCUS.

There will be a Union Caucus held in the town of Rock, on Saturday, April 2nd, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Brick School House and the coming Town Committee candidate to be supported at the coming Town Meeting.

By order of Town Com.

TOWN OF BRADFORD.

The Republican electors of the town of Bradford will meet at the Center, on Saturday afternoon, March 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the District Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

TOWN OF HARMONY.

The Republican Union electors of the town of Harmony are requested to meet at the house of John J. Young, Esq., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the District Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Spring Fashions.

The Spring fashions that have just been adopted by our loyal neighbors "in the old Granite State," will no doubt become very popular before the idea of next November. Last year the Union candidate received only a plurality of a few hundred votes, not a majority at all, and before the election the Union State Committee could only figure out about six hundred majority for Gilmore; but the result shows a Union majority of near six thousand! This is the first glorious example of unexpected majorities set us by New Hampshire, and thus happily terminates the first struggle between the powers of light and darkness. The issue was made by the Union men with the utmost distinctness. They not only nominated a candidate for Governor whose unionism was unconditional and well known, but they heartily endorsed Mr. Lincoln's Administration and recommended his re-election by a special and emphatic resolution. There was no equivocation or prevarication, no attempt to hoodwink or conciliate the opposition, but it was a fair stand up fight and has resulted in knocking the enemy completely off his pins the first round. Copperheadism in New Hampshire has been compelled to throw up the sponge in token of defeat: it will do the same thing in every loyal State before next Thanksgiving Day.

How Col. Dahlgren was Killed.

The rebel journals furnish us with the particulars of this gallant young soldier's death. He had escaped the toils of the enemy from the immediate vicinity of Richmond, and reached the north bank of the Mattaponi River, on his way to Gloucester Point, pursued by a force in his rear. At midnight of the 3rd, he met the enemy in ambush in front and was fired upon. The Colonel fell, pierced by five bullets, and his command dispersed, part escaping, and the remainder, about ninety, according to rebel accounts, were captured. The cowardly assassins admit—and boast of it, indeed—that they had not acted thus, Dahlgren would have cut his way through their columns, as he had done through all before him thus far. So the stealthy bullet was sped from out of the midnight, with no other warning than that the assassin gives, and the young hero fell. The wretches dared not meet his flashing blade, face to face; surrounded, pursued, harassed in front, and flank, and rear, he had cut down and through a dozen of their columns, and but for this murderous expedient of the enemy, would have reached our lines in safety. The rebels may boast of this achievement, but the world will condemn them the distinction of midnight assassins.

He was but 22 years of age and lost his leg in a cavalry fight in July last at Hagerstown. The stump had not sufficiently hardened to admit of his wearing a wooden leg, and when he rode his limb was strapped to the saddle.

An Interesting Paper.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying the President's message, contains many interesting statistics. Speaking of the production of the past year, the Commissioner says:

"Notwithstanding there have been over one million men employed in the army and navy, withdrawn chiefly from the producing classes, and liberally fed, clothed, and paid by the government, yet the yield of the great staples of agriculture for 1863, as compared with the previous year, has been as follows, viz:

	1862.	1863.
Wheat, in bushels.....	1,693,300	1,019,239
Oats, in bushels.....	172,520	174,857
Corn, in bushels.....	556,704,474	449,103,804
Hay, in pounds.....	208,807,078	235,422,413
Potatoes, in pounds.....	63,524,172	79,406,213

The comparison, with the exception of corn and hay, injured by drought and frost, is even more favorable for 1863, if instituted in regard to the general products of the farm.

Keep Them Warm.—A distinguished medical gentleman says that diseases of the chest are early contracted by exposure to the cold without sufficient clothing. The great number of children from one to fifteen months old who die in winter are killed by the cold. Woolen flannel is recommended as the best clothing to be worn next to the skin in our variable climate, at least for nine months in the year. If parents would preserve the lives and health of their little ones, they should keep them warmly clad, especially about the chest and feet. Woolen socks should be adopted for cold feet: are almost always the cause of catching cold.

Wisconsin Republicans and the Resolutions of '98.

Editors Gazette.—We trust none of your intelligent readers who are familiar with the political history of the Nation, will misapprehend the import of our articles, which have recently appeared in your columns. We have never declared "that the rebellion is sustained by Jefferson," but on the contrary asserted, that "he was honestly devoted to this Union," and that "he was a blessing to his country." In quoting from the writings of Jefferson and Madison, we certainly had no idea that such quotations would "establish the fact" that either of those great men "were fools." We have always admired their statesmanship and devotion to the interests of the people, and it is no disparagement of their ability when we say that on the question of federal jurisdiction, they were diametrically opposed to the doctrine held by some of the ablest jurists the country has ever produced, including Jay, Marshall and Webster. We had but two objects in view in writing these articles. 1. To show that by the resolutions of '98, and other writings of Jefferson and Madison, the Wisconsin Republicans were more than justified in passing the resolutions of 1859, which according to Mr. Brown and the Milwaukee News, contained the doctrine of secession. 2d. To vindicate the "Jeffersonian Democrats and Fremont Republicans," composing the Legislature of 1863, which was supposed to contain some men who were not "brainless," nor "foolish," and who could "comprehend the subject of State Rights" without "murdering" it or the English language, in repudiating the Kentucky resolutions of '98, drawn by Jefferson, by adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that joint resolution No. 4, adopted by the Legislature of 1859, being substantially the same as the resolutions of 1798, which have been endorsed by the Democratic party in National and State Conventions, and explained and sustained by the resolutions of 1859, in the opinion of this Legislature ought to be, and the same are hereby rescinded."

If any one still insists upon standing on the resolutions of '98, which have thus been "disavowed and rescinded" by our Republican Legislature, he can of course do so legitimately within the folds of the Democratic party; but not in an organization which claims that the general government can do anything "necessary or convenient" to suppress rebellion, and that in so doing it has the "choice of means," even when Gov. Seymour declares such means unconstitutional and void. These resolutions have recently been republished throughout the country, and Copperhead judges, orators and writers are seeking to justify their charges of tyranny and usurpation against the federal Government by the doctrine which they contain. LEX.

The Richmond Press on the Raid.

From the Richmond Whig, March 7.

Presuming the document found on the body of Dahlgren to be authentic, the whole question of the recent attempt to invade Richmond, burn and sack it, (with all the other horrible concomitants of such a scene,) can be stated and disposed of in a few words. It requires no fine disquisition to see our way clear as to what should be done with those of the band who have fallen into our hands. But it does require some judgment to execute the duty of our judgment—a judgment which will be promptly sustained by the civilized world including China, the most truculent of nations: nations not uncivilized.

Are these men warriors? Are they soldiers, taken in the performance of duties recognized as legitimate by the loosest construction of the code of civilized warfare? or are they assassins, barbarians, thugs, who have forfeited (and expect to lose) their lives? Are they not barbarians redolent of more selfish purposes than were over the Goth, the Hun or the Saracen? The contemporaneous voice of all Christendom will thunderingly proclaim them monsters, whom no sentimental idea of humanity, no timorous views of expediency, no trembling terror of consequences, should have shielded from the quickest and the sternest death.

What more have we to demand from Yankee malice or brutality than we now know await us, if success attend them? What have we to hope from their clemency? Will justice exacted to these poor creatures stimulate either the brutality of the Yankees on the one hand, or increase their captivity and means for diabolism on the other? Both are now in fullest exercise. If these men go unpunished, according to the exceeding magnitude of their crimes, do we not invite the Yankees to a similar, and if possible, still more shocking effort? If we would know what we ought to do with them, let us ask what would be now have been their fate, if during a war, such a body of men, with such purposes and such acts, had made an attempt on and were taken in London or Paris? The English blood flows and brutal Sepoys, who disregard and exceed the just limits of war, from the mouths of cannon; the French fusillade them. If we are less powerful, have we less pride and self-respect than either of these nations? These men have put the *agony* *lypium* on themselves. They are not victims; they are volunteers for remorseless death. They have rushed upon fate, and struggled in voluntary audacity with the grim monster. Let them die, not by court-martial, not as prisoners, but as *hostes humani generis*, by general order from the President, Commander-in-Chief.

Will the Cabinet and President have the nerve to do what lies palpable before them? This is the question in all mouths. What concerns this people more now is not whether its officers will come out of this war with brilliant European reputations—no whether, after leading the people out of Egypt, they shall have the reputation that Moses preserved of being very meek—but they wish protection to themselves, their wives and children, and their honor.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Four Yankee negro soldiers, captured in James City County, were brought to this city yesterday, and delivered at the Libby, where they were distributed as far as they would go, into the solitary cells of the Yankee officers captured during the recent raid. This is a taste of negro equality, we fancy, the taste Yankee officers will not fancy overmuch. The negroes represent themselves as James W. Corn, C. O. fifth United States volunteers; P. F. Lewis, C. O. fifth United States volunteers; R. P. Armstrong, Company H. Sixth United States Volunteers; Jno. Thomas, ditto.

AN OLD CHIEF SOLDIER MARRIES A FORTUNE.—A private of the 6th Ohio married a miss of 15 years old the other day. She owns a large and valuable plantation in her own name, and the parents, not liking the match, have applied her away, to the detriment of her gallant soldier boy.—Washington Letter.

AGRICULTURAL.

Washing Sheep.—Most of the wool growers in Vermont are decidedly opposed to washing sheep. They think it often injures them, in which opinion they are correct. When we wash animals take the same sheep, do so to walk around or jump over the water and struggle to get out when taken into it, as sheep will, I think common sense teaches it is not good for them. I am confirmed in this opinion, from the fact that, in this climate we have sudden changes of weather, and such changes often occur when we wash sheep, rendering it cold and uncomfortable for them. Before they are dry, they often take cold and sometimes and often die in consequence, I think.

Another reason for not washing is we can shear earlier, and in cold weather the wool grows faster and protects the skin and we get a better clip than when shearing is delayed for warm weather before washing. Often when sheep are shorn late in the season, the sun is so hot their skin is burnt, and sometimes blisters; and in consequence the wool grows very little for weeks. It may not be as injurious as practiced by some in the central part of the State, viz: make a dam on the little streams where the water becomes warm in the sun previous to washing. Still I think washing sheep a dirty job we might dispense with, and it would be better for all concerned as the manufacturer has the wool to cleanse in any case.—If all would shear without washing our wool, would, I think, find a market and be bought on its merits, as it should be, without any particular rule of deduction.—A Wool Grower.

RAISING CABBAGES AND TOMATOES.—The whole family of the brassica is capable of great development. See what splendid varieties of the cabbage and turnip have been brought into use by careful cultivation, to say nothing of the cauliflower, the most delicious of them all. Perhaps some, who, like myself, practice gardening on a small scale, would like to know how to cultivate this excellent. For twenty-five years I have not failed but once to raise a supply for my family. There are two methods I have practiced for starting them, one to plant them in a hill, and the other to start them in a row, and in a hot bed, and then transplant. Each method has its advantages. When I transplant, which I am as likely to do on a summer day as on any other, I put a little water round the plant and immediately lay a leaf of burdock, rhubarb or grape, over it, and let it sit down over the leaf and remain there two or three days. I then remove them, hoe them, and place a platform of newspaper around the plant, which may be rapidly done by tearing up pieces eight inches square, tearing a slit in one side to the centre and placing a little earth on the edges. This will keep off the cutworms. If a plant turns to a lead color pull it up and supply its place with another. In this way I never fail of cabbages, if I don't let the crows come in and eat them up!

TRAINING THE TOMATO.—Knock a four barrel to pieces, take one of the hoops and two or three staves, sharpen one end of them, and nail the other ends to the opposite sides of the hoop, set it over the plant and drive it into the ground. The vines will hang over the edge of the hoop, free from the ground. Set the stakes in the next hill at right angles with those in the first, and let the hoops just come together and tie them with a string in such a way as to support each other. Thus, at a trifling expense of time and money, you may effectually train all your tomatoes. These may be little matters, but the will insure great cabbages and tomatoes.—N. T. T.—New England Farmer.

—The late Thomas Starr King was born in New York, December 16, 1824. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Farrington King, who in 1824 was settled as the minister of the first Universalist church in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was preparing to enter Harvard College when the sudden death of his father left the family in a measure dependent upon his services for a support. From the age of twelve to twenty he was employed either as a clerk or school master, devoting his leisure hours to theological studies, and in September, 1845, preached for the first time in the town of Woburn. In the succeeding year he was settled over his father's former parish in Charlestown, whence he was called, in 1848, to the Unitarian church, in Hollis street, Boston, with which he remained connected until the early part of 1860. In April of the latter year he sailed for San Francisco, to take charge of the Unitarian congregation in that city. Apart from his labors in the pulpit, Mr. King has acquired an extended reputation as a lecturer, having been regularly employed in that capacity from 1845 to 1860, and having in that time traveled many thousands of miles in all parts of the Northern States. He is the author of "The White Hills," their Legends, Landscapes and Poetry," (4to., illustrated, 1859), and of a number of articles in reviews, pamphlets and sermons. In 1850 he received the honorary degree of M. A., from Harvard University.

ANECDOTES OF O'CONNELL.—Here is an instance of his ready tact, and infinite research in the defense of his client. In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat found near the place of the murder belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James. "By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this is the same hat?" "Yes." "Did you examine it carefully before you swore your information that it was the prisoner's?" "I did." "Now let me see it," said O'Connell, as he took up the hat and began to examine it carefully on the inside. He then spelled slowly the name of James, thus—"a-n-n-o-s." "Now, do you mean to say those words were in the hat when you found it?" "I do." "Did you see them there?" "I did." "And is this the same hat?" "It is." "Now, my lord," said O'Connell, holding up the hat to the bench, "there is an end to the case. There is no name whatever inscribed in the hat." The result was an instant acquittal. He was one day examining a witness, whose inebriety, at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's case to prove. He quickly discovered the man's character. He was a fellow who may be described as "half foolish with reguery." "Well, Darby, you told the truth to this gentleman?" "Yes, your honor, Counselor O'Connell." "You say you know my name?" "Ah! sure every one knows our own *patriot*!" "Well, you tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of anything that day?" "Well, your honor, I took my share of a pint of spirits." "Your share of a pint of spirits, of your oath was not your share of it all but the *pester*?" "When they do know, that's for you, sir." The court was convulsed at both question and answer. It soon, step by step, came out that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'Connell won his case for his client.

EXPLOSION IN A DISILLERY.—A still in the distillery of Mr. George Moore, New York city, sprang aleak on Monday night, and when the watchman entered—with a lantern, the alcoholic fumes ignited, causing a terrific explosion which blew the building to atoms. The watchman was badly burned.

INSURE WITH THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF WISCONSIN.—IT IS THE BEST COMPANY FOR WESTERN MEN.—The reasons why this is the best company, are: That it is a Western company, made up of and managed by Western men, doing all or nearly all its business in the Northwest, and concentrating—in this one company—a superior class of risks, mostly of young men, or men in the prime of life, and they selected with as great care in regard to eligibility to Life Insurance, as are the risks of any other company.

It is true that the Company has neither the age nor the accumulations of some eastern companies, but is gaining the latter very fast; is vigorous for one of its age; is doing a large business, having issued 637 policies in the months of December and January just passed, and is doing its business as economically as the same can be done anywhere. It has for its guide, the experience of all older companies, and among its managers some of the best business men in the northwest.

This is the first successful effort ever made to build up a similar institution in the West, and it should be the pride, as it certainly is the interest, of every business man in this section of the State, to identify himself with its growth.

This Company issues non-forfeiting policies, upon which premiums are paid in five or ten annual payments. These non-forfeiting policies are very desirable, as they guarantee to the policy holder the benefit of all the money that he pays into the Company, and also enable him to pay his premiums for the whole of life while he is young, or at an early period, thus relieving him from the burden of payment in old age. Insurance upon this plan, (as well as on all other policies that this Company issues) become due and payable at death, should death occur before the ten years expire.

It also issues the endowment policy which becomes due and payable to the party assured at a stated age specified. These latter policies are becoming quite popular, and are particularly desirable for young men.

OFFICERS.

S. S. DAGGETT, President; JAMES BUNNELL, Vice President; C. D. NASU, Treasurer; A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. DAGGETT, JAMES BONNELL, II. L. PALMER, J. H. VAN DYKE, C. T. LISKY, WILLARD MERRILL, Agent, Janesville. feb25ad3towd&w3m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan25adwly

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Richmond's Celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only hair-dye, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and resists the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed Wm. A. BROWN, and all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory—61 Barclay St., N. Y. BROWN'S NEW TONIC CHAMPA for Dressing the Hair. Jan25adwly

HELMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substances impeded by age and disease. All the elements of color are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Helmstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. DARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. aug14adwly

S-T-1680-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever. They purify the blood and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus. They cure Hives, Complaia and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exalted restorer and restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken, on with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. 202 Broadway, New York. 1dawaagwly

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

Our LITTLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauding, heading, counterfeiting, coaling, and so forth. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see at a glance how to use the Little Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machine are finished in elegant and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when opened is operated, may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Sewing Cases are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 459 Broadway, New York.

MILWAUKEE OFFICE: 17 Newhall House, N. B.—The Sewing Machine Company bought the right for Rock County, and are now prepared to sell their own machines.

Office two doors below the Ford House, Milwaukee street.

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B. D. & H. W. SMITH, sole manufacturers of the New American Organ, with tremolo attachment, finished in fifteen different styles, in elegant polished rosewood for parlor use, also in black walnut and oak for churches, schools, lodges, &c. For sale at the music store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. ad24adw3m

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance of ivory in the city balls of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. DERMAL S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York. aug14adwly

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INSURANCE AGENCY.

Fire, Inland and Life Insurance. Representing a Cash Capital and Surplus of over

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—AT—

BENNETT'S!

A LARGE STOCK OF

ALPACAS, DELAINES!

PRINTS, &c., &c.,

—AND—

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY!!

All Are Invited to

—THE—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON!

March 4, 1864. 25adwrt

J. A. WEBB & CO.

Are Now Receiving

LARGE ADDITIONS

to their stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

REVOLVERS!

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourselfes!!

25adwrt

J. A. WEBB & CO., Lapin's Corner.

GRAPE VINE DRESSING!

FRUIT TREE PRUNING!

And Ornamental Gardening!

Y. Malheur thoroughly understands the above business, having had 20 years' experience in it. Orders left at T. B. Woolworth's Bakery, East end of Milwaukee Street Bridge. 25adwrt

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK CASH STORE!

MARCH 1st, 1864.

OR

Spring Trade Now Opened!

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED

FIFTY PACKAGES

DOMESTIC GOODS!!

—OF—

McKEY & BRO.

GREAT DOWNFALL IN PRICES!

Our entire Stock of Goods to be closed out, preparatory to the opening of the spring trade. Sale to continue thirty days from date, or until the

First Day of February, 1864!

All our Black and Fancy Silks Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Fall and Winter Cloaks Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Broche Shawls Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Linen Goods Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Balmoral and Hoop Skirts Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Embroideries Reduced in price 40 per cent!

All our Imported Dress Goods Reduced in price 40 per cent!

ALL OUR

READY MADE CLOTHING!!

REDUCED IN PRICE 40 PER CENT!

In addition to our large stock bought this Fall, we are now daily receiving from New York a large lot of goods purchased by our buyer, Mr. Lyons, at the great closing sale of the season, which are now selling at 50 cents on the dollar from the prices paid the early part of the fall, and we are determined to give our customers the benefit of the same for the next thirty days; and for general information we annex a list of prices, quality, &c.

Decrees of foreclosure and sale of the Circuit Court for Rock county, made in the case of **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO** vs. **THE CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD CO.** in 1886, to the highest bidder, on **THE 12th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1886**, at **Rockford** in the forenoon, to the Court Room, of the said County of Jenneville, Illinois, the following pieces, parcels or lots of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Jenneville, State of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: **Lot 18** of Block and state of Wisconsin, containing **eighteen and twenty in Dues** of addition to Jenneville, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the said judgment and judgment costs, and the expenses thereon, and the costs thereon, and the expenses thereon this date. Dated February 22, 1884.

ALBERT W. SHERMAN, JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County, Wis.
In the case of **Darwin Andrews** and others, against **David Hagedorn** and others.
By virtue of a judgment of said court and foreclosure of said mortgage, made on the **12th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1884**, at the law office, at public auction to the highest bidder, the sidewalk in front of the First National Bank, in the City of Rockford, Illinois, to-wit:

THE 28th DAY OF APRIL, 1884,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as all that certain real estate situated in Rock county and state of Wisconsin, containing **one hundred and twenty** acres of land, situate in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-two, town one north, of range

may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Date of February 20, 1964. R. T. FEMBER,
Sheriff Rock County

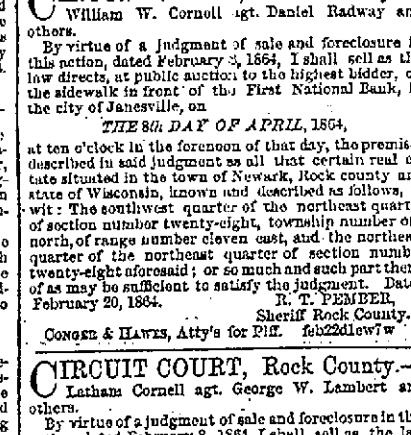
CONNER & FLAHER, Plt's Atty. 63243law77

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County,
Darwin Andrews and others, agt. Daniel D. Kiger and others.

On the basis of a judgment of law and foreclosure to this action, dated February 3, 1964, I shall sell as the law directs, at public auction to the highest bidder, the sidewalk and front porch of the First National Bank in the city of Jansenville, on

THE 26th DAY OF APRIL, 1964,
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as all that certain real estate situated in the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, range thirteen east, section twenty-four north of the second in the southwest corner, decked to, Josiah M. Prevorse, or so much and such part of that roof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Dated February 20, 1964.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—



action, dated February 6, 1864, directing, at public auction for the highest bidder, on the sidewalks in front of the First National Bank, in the city of Janesville, on

THE 34 DAY OF APRIL, 1864,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as all that certain real estate situated in Rock county, state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of section twenty-five, town one, range eleven east, and township twenty-one north, of range eleven east, excepting and reserving five acres belonging to Calvin Vinton; or so much and no more thereof as may be required for a grantment. Dated February 6, 1864.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.
 WILLIAM W. CORNELL against William Cochran.
 By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure
 this action, dated the 14th day of June, 1864, I shall sell at
 law doors, at public auction to the highest bidder,
 the sidewalk in front of the First National Bank in the
 city of Janesville, on

THE 8th DAY OF APRIL, 1864,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as all that certain real estate situated in Rock county, state of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-one town one, range twelve, containing one hundred and

sixty acres; or so much and such part thereof as may
 be sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Dated February
 20, 1864.
 R. T. PEMBER,
 Sheriff Rock County.
 CONGER & HAWES, Att'ys for Plff. feb20d1864w

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.
 Charles Wason against Edwin M. Radway

By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure this action, dated February 8, 1864, I shall sell as law directs, at public auction to the highest bidder, the sidewalk in front of the First National Bank, the city of Janesville, on

THE 8th DAY OF APRIL, 1864,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises all that certain real

described in said judgment as a certain certain
state situated in Rock county and state of Wisconsin
known and described as follows, to wit: The north
west quarter of the southeast quarter of section twen-
ty-eight; also the southeast quarter of the north
quarter of section twenty-eight, all in town one north
of range eleven east; or so much and such part there-
of as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment. Dated
February 20, 1864.
R. T. FEMBER,

CONGER & HAWES, PLS.'s Att'ys. Sheriff Rock County. Feb 20 1897

COUNTY COURT, Rock County.
In the matter of the estate of Charles Stevens deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Franklin W. Baker, of the City of Janesville in said County, relative to the estate of the above named deceased, the 18th day of February 1897.

May, 1858, the said deceased contracted to convey him certain real estate situated in Door County, Wisconsin, described as follows: The east half of the southeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), containing 40 acres; the north half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fourteen (14), containing 120 acres; also the west

of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-three (33); the west half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), including 360 acres, all in township twenty-nine (29) north of range twenty-six (26) east; and also the south half of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five (35).

the southeast quarter of section fourteen (14), in township thirty (30) north, of range twenty-seven (27) north, of the sixth principal meridian, containing 120 acres; and claiming that he, the petitioner, is entitled to a conveyance of said real estate, and praying that Sanford A. Hudson, the administrator of said estate, may be authorized and directed by the order of this Court to make and execute a conveyance of said premises to him, the said petitioner, and that said petition be heard before this Court.

THE FIRST MONDAY OF APRIL NEXT

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County
William N. Thomas agst Horace H. Willard
others.

"By virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure on this action, dated June 11th, 1887, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit:

THE 23d DAY OF APRIL, 1864,

excepting eleven feet on the north side. Also the one-third of lot one and two, all in block sixty, village (now city) of Beloit.

R. T. PEMBERTON,
Sheriff Rock County, Vt.

H. S. CONGER, Atty for Plf. 252mr9dlew7

IN POLICE JUSTICE'S COURT

State of Wisconsin, Rock County, City of
v. S. To Monroe Atkinson:

You are hereby notified that a warrant of
arrest has been issued against you, and your presence
is required to satisfy the demand of Stephen
Atkinson, amounting to sixty-six dollars and sixty-cents.
Now, unless you shall appear before Sanford A.
Sanford, Police Justice of said city in said county,
within ten days of the date of this notice, your
office in said city, on

THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866.
 at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be
 rendered against you, and your property sold to pay
 the debt. Dated this day 23d of February, A. D. 1866.
 feb24dlew3w STEPHEN CHASE, Plaintiff.

ment of the city of Janesville will meet at the house of the Hook and Ladder Company, on March the 21st day of March, 1864, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating and recommending to the Common Council for appointment, one Chief Engineer, one First Assistant and one Second Assistant, Engineer for the ensuing year.

R. B. TREAT, Mayor.
City of Janesville, Feb. 27, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Far
Lands. Apply to—**JOHN WINAT**
Atty at Law, Jameville.
Office opposite the Central Bank. au300

PATENT MEDICINES.

\$100 REWARD!

FOR A **DISCIPLE** THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPIING COUGH,
Or Relieve **CONSUMPTIVE COU**

AS QUICK AS

COE'S

COUGH BALSAM

Over Five Thousand Bottles have been sold in this
divine town, and not a single instance of its failure
known. We have, in our possession, its quality
certificates, some of them from eminent Physicians
who have used it in their practice, and given it the
pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough,

but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely. Two or three doses will invariably cure Coughing in the Throat. A bad bottle has often COMPLETELY CURED the most

STUBBORN COUGH,

and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to all classes of any age.

IN CASES OF CROUP,

we will guarantee a cure if taken in season. No family should be without it. It is within the reach of all the poor being

Only Twenty-Five Cents

and if an investment and thorough trial does "black up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this, knowing its merits, and feel confident that every trial will secure for it a home in every household.

DO NOT WASTE AWAY WITH COUGHING

When so small an investment will cure you. It is the kind of any respectable druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

W. C. CLARK & CO.,
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W. C. CLARK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, **COLLIN**
C. B. COLWELL, DR. NIDDER, and Druggists generally, **newly-discovered**

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black,
Blue for Silks,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
Light Rose.

Dark Green,
Light Green,
Mauve,
Violet,
Yellow.

REGISTERED PATENT

Dark Brown,
 Purple Brown,
 Cherry Brown,
 Cherry,
 Orange,
 Green,
 Light Green,
 Light Blue,
 Plum Blue,
 All Colors Dye,
 Orange,
 Purple,
 Dark Purple,
 Salmon,
 Scarlet,
 Saffron,
 Yellow,
 Indigo.



For Dyeing Silk, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, Shawls,
 Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hubs,
 Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing,
 and all kinds of Weaving. [Apostrophe]

A Saving of 50 Per Cent.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as you
 otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can
 be produced from the same dye. The process is simple
 and can be used by the dyer with perfect success in
 all parts of England, French and German, inside of a
 package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a
 perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye
 others, (with many valuable receipts) purchase *How to*
Dye and Color Goods.

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 Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,
 280 Broadway, Boston.
 For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
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 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
 Campaign of '64 Opened!
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Be sure and call at Sutherland's to get a good and cheap Album.
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All in general use. Also Wilson's Object Charts and all kinds of School Cards and Stationery.
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The largest assortment in the city.
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The Highest Price Paid for Rags
Be sure and call at the sign of the largest book, near
end of the Broadway.
J. SUTHERLAND.
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PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN
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and all kinds of
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Sole agent for

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Also Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Flies, Claronets,
Drums, Bagles, Cornettes, and all kinds of Brass Instru-
ments, &c.
All kind of Musical Instruments Repaired.
No. 105, Randolph Str., Chicago.
Feb 17/02m